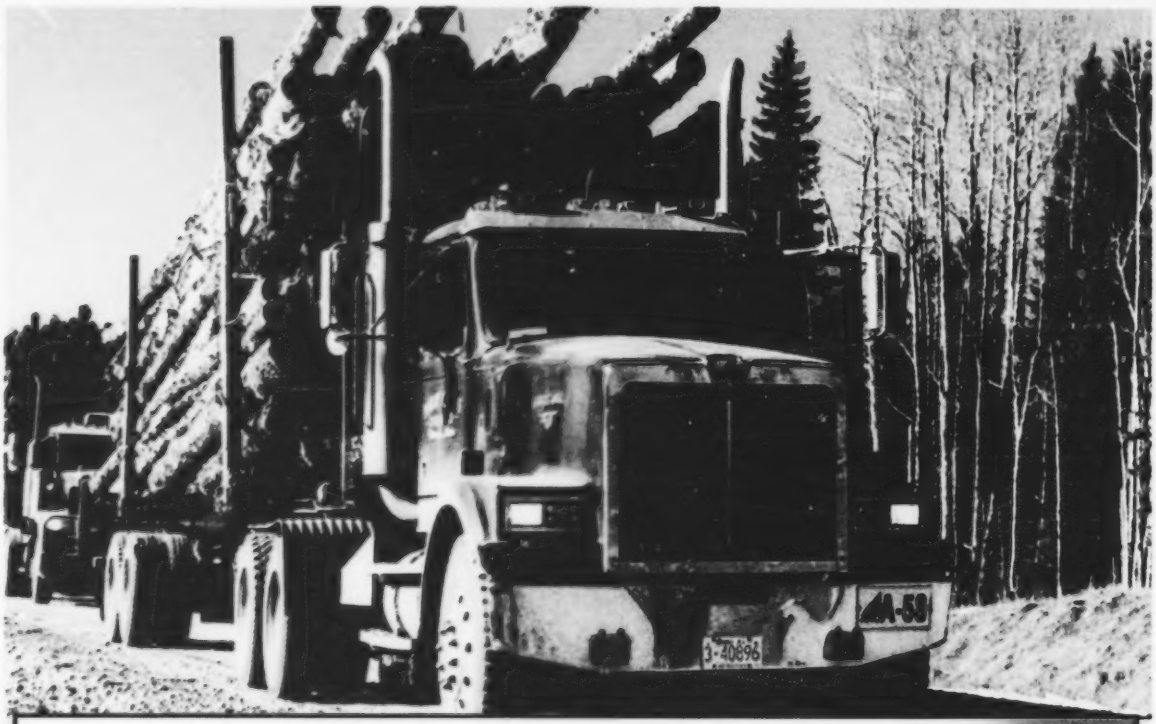
OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND DISEASES IN **ALBERTA**



Lost-Time Claims and Claim Rates

Forestry and Related Industries

2001 to 2005

Released July 2006

WORK SAFE ALBERTA

Alberta Human Resources and Employment

Building Alberta's Workforce

106-07366/

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction **1**
Part 1: Forestry Industries **3**
2. Highlights **4**
3. Lost-Time Claim Rate and Duration Rate **5**
3.1 Lost-Time Claim Rate by Size of Employer 7
3.2 Lost-Time Claims for the Forestry Industries 8
4. Injury and Disease Analysis **10**
4.1 Injured Worker Characteristics 10
4.2 Nature of Injury or Disease 12
4.3 Part of Body Injured 14
4.4 Source of Injury or Disease 16
4.5 Type of Event or Exposure 18
4.6 Duration of Disability 21
5. Occupational Fatalities **23**
6. Certificate of Recognition Employers **25**
Part 2: Forest Products Manufacturing industries **27**
7. Highlights **28**
8. Lost-Time Claim Rate and Duration Rate **29**
8.1 Lost-Time Claim Rate by Size of Employer 31
8.2 Lost-Time Claims for the Forest Products Manufacturing industries 32
9. Injury and Disease Analysis **36**
9.1 Injured Worker Characteristics 36
9.2 Nature of Injury or Disease 38
9.3 Part of Body Injured 40
9.4 Source of Injury or Disease 42
9.5 Type of Event or Exposure 44
9.6 Duration of Disability 47
10. Occupational Fatalities **49**
11. Certificate of Recognition Employers **51**
Appendix A: Terms, Definitions and Formulas **53**
Appendix B: Forestry and Related Industries WCB Industry Codes **56**
Contact Information **57**

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

Role of Alberta Human Resources and Employment

Alberta Human Resources and Employment (AHRE) provides a continuum of services and information to support the development of a skilled and productive labour force; fair, safe, healthy and productive workplaces; and helping improve the well-being of Albertans. AHRE develops and delivers programs and services that contribute to workplaces for employees and employers by:

- working with industry and safety associations to audit and certify health and safety programs
- helping employers, employees, unions and industry associations work together by offering facilitation services, workshops and partnership opportunities
- developing and maintaining policy and legislated employment standards in Alberta
- preparing and providing ongoing support of Alberta's workplace health and safety regulations
- explaining legislated standards under the *Occupational Health and Safety Act* and the *Employment Standards Code* and ensuring compliance through complaint resolution, investigation and targeted inspections.

Occupational Injuries and Diseases in Forestry and Related Industries 2001 to 2005

Each year, AHRE prepares a report on occupational injuries and diseases in the Forestry and Related industries to provide a detailed review of workplace health and safety. The purpose of this report is to provide government, employers, workers, and health and safety professionals in the Forestry and Related industries with information about key health and safety issues. This report includes:

- an estimation of the risk of injury or disease in addition to general descriptive information about incidents and injured workers
- the number of employers that earned a Certificate of Recognition (COR)
- occupational fatalities accepted by the Workers' Compensation Board (WCB) – Alberta for compensation in the Forestry and Related industries.

Notes about this report:

- This report presents 2005 data beside 2004 data to help with comparisons. Additional historical data are presented where possible.
- Throughout the report, the lost-time claim rate is the number of claims per 100 person-years, and the duration rate is the number of days lost per 100 person-years.
- Lost-time claim rates based on a small number of person-years is too volatile to make a valid comparison. Therefore, the lost-time claim rate is not calculated when there are fewer than 40 person-years.
- Duration rates are highly unstable when based on a small number of lost-time claims. Duration rates are not calculated when there are fewer than 30 lost-time claims.
- Estimates of year over year change presented in this report are calculated using unrounded figures and may not match those produced from rounded figures.
- In 2005, improvements have been made to the data collection. A stricter definition of a lost-time claim has been adopted and applied to the data covering the period 2001 to 2005. Previously, a small proportion of modified-work claims were also captured as lost-time.
- Improvements have also been made in the analysis by workers occupation. The 2001 National Occupation Classification (NOC) has been adopted for the presentation of figures by occupation. The NOC 2001 provides a standardized framework reflecting the Canadian labour market. For further information please see http://www23.hrdc-drhc.gc.ca/2001/e/generic/welcome.shtml
- Terms, definitions and formulas are described in Appendix A. Industry codes are listed in Appendix B.

PART 1

FORESTRY INDUSTRIES

SECTION 2

HIGHLIGHTS

From 2001 to 2005...

- There were 925 lost-time claims from workers in the Forestry industries.
- Sprains, strains and tears were the most common nature of injury, accounting for 39.9% of the total lost-time claims.
- The trunk was the most common body part injured, accounting for 35.8% of all claims.
- Twenty-five per cent of incident types involved being struck by objects or bodily reaction.
- Nearly half of the injured workers were between 25 and 44 years of age.
- Over one-third of claims resulted in 51 days or more off work.

In 2005...

- The WCB accepted 166 lost-time claims from Forestry workers, representing less than one percent of all lost-time claims in the province.
- The lost-time claim rate for the Forestry industries was 3.0 per 100 person-years, a decrease of 12.5% since 2004. The 2005 provincial lost-time claim rate was 2.4 per 100 person-years.
- The duration rate for the Forestry industries was 132 days lost per 100 person-years compared to the provincial rate of 57 per 100 person-years.
- Employers with less than 10 person-years had the highest lost-time claim rate at 3.8 per 100 person-years.
- Over eight per cent of the employers in the Forestry industries had valid Certificates of Recognition (COR).
- The WCB accepted one fatality for compensation in the Forestry industries.

SECTION 3

LOST-TIME CLAIM RATE AND DURATION RATE

The lost-time claim rate[1] represents the probability or risk of a disabling injury or disease to a worker during a period of one year. The 2005 lost-time claim rate for the Forestry industries was 3.0 per 100 person-years.

In 2005, there were 166 lost-time claims in the Forestry industries, representing less than one percent of the total lost-time claims in the province. The Forestry industries' lost-time claim rate was 3.0 per 100 person-years, a 12.5% reduction from 2004 (see Table 3.0). The 2005 provincial lost-time claim rate was 2.4 per 100 person-years. The lost-time claim rate of 3.0 per 100 person-years translates to 15 lost-time claims per million hours worked.

The duration rate is intended to show the severity of the effects of occupational injury and disease as reflected by the number of days off work per 100 person-years. In 2005, the Forestry industries had a duration rate of 132, over two times higher than the provincial rate of 57.

Table 3.0
Forestry Industries — Alberta: 2001-2005

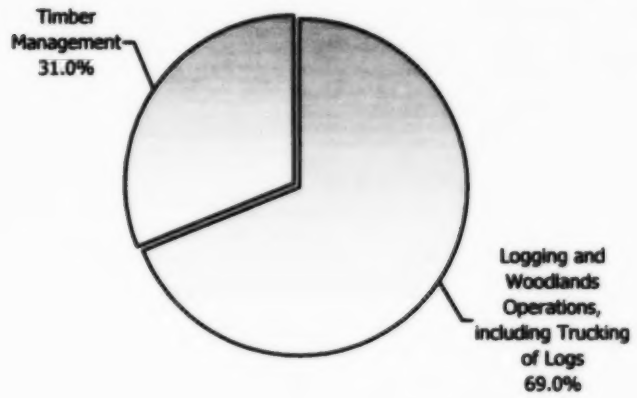
Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2001	2,564	$1,837,983	4,967	13,000	262	224	4.5
2002	2,468	$1,730,403	4,861	10,571	217	194	4.0
2003	2,419	$1,851,629	5,217	12,131	233	182	3.5
2004	2,314	$1,410,095	4,664	9,158	196	159	3.4
2005	2,365	$1,788,847	5,562	7,344	132	166	3.0

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[1] The rate has been calculated from lost-time claims data as of March 31, 2006. This rate underestimates the risk of occupational injury and disease since some lost-time claims that occurred in 2005 were not administered by March 31, 2006.

Between 2001 and 2005, there were 925 lost-time claims in the Forestry industries. Logging and Woodlands Operations had the most, accounting for over two-thirds of all claims (see Chart 3.0).

Chart 3.0
Percentage of Lost-Time Claims for the Forestry Industries — Alberta: 2001-2005



Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

3.1 Lost-Time Claim Rate by Size of Employer

In the Forestry industries, employers with less than ten person-years had the highest lost-time claim rate at 3.8 per 100 person-years, followed by employers with 20 to 39 person-years at 2.8. Employers with 100 or more person-years had the lowest lost-time claim rate at 1.0 (see Table 3.1). For the province, employers with 20 to 39 and 40 to 99 person-years had the highest lost-time claim rate at 2.8 per 100 person-years while employers with less than 10 person-years had the lowest rate at 2.2 per 100 person-years.

Table 3.1
Lost-Time Claim Rate by Size[2] of Employer — Alberta: 2005

Size of Employer	Number of Accounts	Lost-Time Claims	Person-Years	Lost-Time Claim Rate
Less than 10 person-years	2,220	91	2,366	3.8
10 to 19 person-years	57	14	823	1.7
20 to 39 person-years	43	35	1,239	2.8
40 to 99 person-years	14	21	848	2.5
100 or more person-years	2	3	286	1.0
Unspecified	29	2	0	N/A [1]

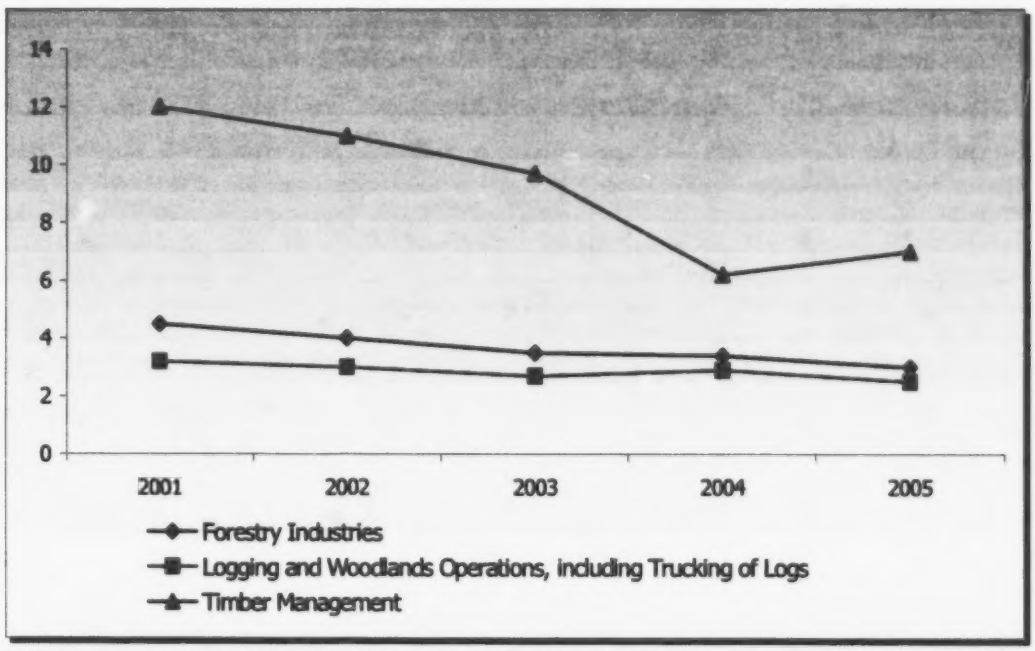
[1] These are employers with no payroll information or with person-years equal to zero.
Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[2] Size is measured in terms of person-years.

3.2 Lost-Time Claims for the Forestry Industries

Between 2001 and 2005, the Timber Management industry had the higher lost-time claim rate of the two Forestry industries. In 2005, the rates for both industries were higher than the provincial average rate of 2.4. For the period 2001 to 2005, lost-time claim rates in both industries were higher than the provincial average, except in 2003 where the Logging and Woodland Operations, Including Trucking of Logs was lower than the provincial average of 2.8 (see Chart 3.2).

Chart 3.2
Lost-Time Claim Rate for the Forestry Industries — Alberta: 2001-2005



Industry	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Forestry Industries	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.0
Logging and Woodland Operations, Including Trucking of Logs	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.5
Timber Management	12.0	11.0	9.7	6.2	7.0

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

3.2A Logging and Woodlands Operations, including Trucking of Logs

The 2005 lost-time claim rate for Logging and Woodlands Operations was 2.5 per 100 person-years, a 13.9% decrease from 2004. The duration rate decreased by 26.8% from 184 days lost per 100 person-years in 2004 to 135 in 2005 (see Table 3.2A).

Table 3.2A
Logging and Woodlands Operations, including Trucking of Logs — Alberta: 2001-2005

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2001	2,415	$1,592,688	4,248	10,049	237	138	3.2
2002	2,318	$1,566,049	4,249	8,914	210	127	3.0
2003	2,285	$1,646,230	4,661	10,506	225	128	2.7
2004	2,181	$1,280,577	4,004	7,387	184	118	2.9
2005	2,223	$1,768,744	5,897	6,788	135	127	2.5

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

3.2B Timber Management

In 2005, Timber Management had a lost-time claim rate of 7.0 per 100 person-years, an increase of 13.3% from 2004. The duration rate decreased from 268 days lost per 100 person-years in 2004 to 106 in 2005 (see Table 3.2B).

Table 3.2B
Timber Management — Alberta: 2001-2005

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2001	149	$245,295	719	2,951	410	86	12.0
2002	150	$164,355	612	1,657	271	67	11.0
2003	134	$205,399	557	1,625	292	54	9.7
2004	133	$129,518	660	1,771	268	41	6.2
2005	142	$80,183	854	885	106	39	7.0

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

SECTION 4

INJURY AND DISEASE ANALYSIS

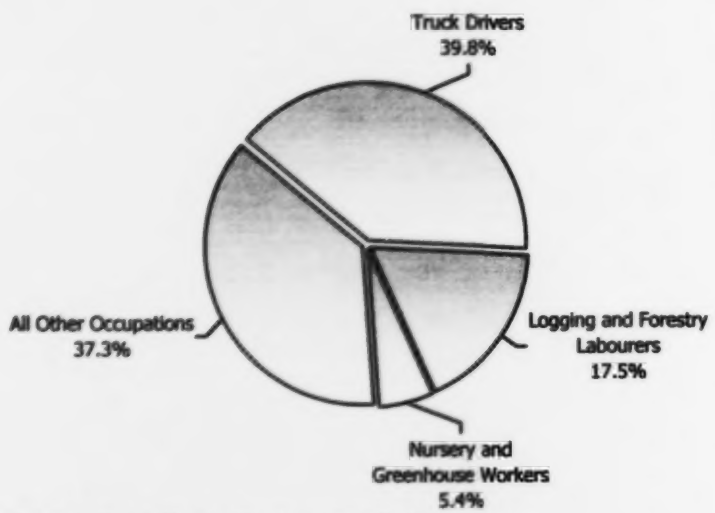
Struck by objects and bodily reaction were the most common causes for lost-time claims in the Forestry industries. Sprains, strains and tears continued to be the leading nature of injury with the trunk being the most commonly injured body part.

This section describes the characteristics of the injured workers and the nature of their injuries or diseases. Tables are provided to enable comparisons of 2005 injuries and diseases in Forestry industries with provincial averages and trends. A detailed explanation of the formulas for calculating the indicators of the comparison tables is available in Appendix A.

4.1 Injured Worker Characteristics

In 2005, three occupations accounted for over half of total claims in the Forestry industries. Truck drivers had the most claims at 39.8% (see Chart 4.1A).

Chart 4.1A
Lost-Time Claims by Occupation – Alberta: 2005



Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Between 2001 and 2005, workers aged 25 to 44 accounted for nearly half of lost-time claims in the Forestry industries. Young workers aged 15 to 24 accounted for 24.6% of total claims, while workers aged 45 years and older had 25.5% of claims (see Table 4.1A).

Table 4.1A
Lost-Time Claims by Age — Alberta: 2001-2005

Age	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total Lost-Time Claims	%
15-19 Years	13	4	8	5	8	38	4.1%
20-24 Years	53	56	34	20	27	190	20.5%
25-34 Years	79	50	44	40	42	255	27.6%
35-44 Years	44	43	38	43	36	204	22.1%
45-54 Years	21	23	40	40	31	155	16.8%
55-64 Years	12	13	16	8	16	65	7.0%
65+ Years	2	3	2	3	6	16	1.7%
Unspecified	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.2%
Total	**224**	**194**	**182**	**159**	**166**	**925**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In the Forestry industries, the majority of claims were from men. Between 2001 and 2005, 87.2% of lost-time claims involved men. Lost-time claims from women accounted for 9.9% of the total claims (see Table 4.1B).

Table 4.1B
Lost-Time Claims by Gender — Alberta: 2001-2005

Gender	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total Lost-Time Claims	%
Male	193	166	157	140	151	807	87.2%
Female	24	24	19	13	12	92	9.9%
Unspecified	7	4	6	6	3	26	2.8%
Total	**31**	**28**	**25**	**19**	**15**	**925**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

4.2 Nature of Injury or Disease

The nature of injury is used to identify the physical characteristics of the injury or disease. Between 2001 and 2005, 86.1% of all lost-time claims were caused by traumatic injuries and disorders. The four most common traumatic injuries and disorders were: sprains, strains and tears, 39.9%, fractures and dislocations, 15.0%, surface wounds and bruises, 9.6%, and open wounds, 6.5% (see Table 4.2A).

Table 4.2A
Nature of Injury or Disease — Alberta: 2001-2005

Nature of Injury or Disease	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total Lost-Time Claims	%
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	**185**	**161**	**157**	**147**	**146**	**796**	**86.1%**
Sprains, Strains and Tears	88	90	63	70	58	369	39.9%
Fractures and Dislocations	25	23	25	35	31	139	15.0%
Surface Wounds and Bruises	18	18	23	15	15	89	9.6%
Open Wounds	15	12	13	10	10	60	6.5%
Burns	3	1	2	0	1	7	0.8%
Other Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	36	17	31	17	31	132	14.3%
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	**25**	**19**	**11**	**6**	**14**	**75**	**8.1%**
Symptoms, Signs and Ill-Defined Conditions	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0.1%**
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0.1%**
Multiple Diseases, Conditions and Disorders	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0.1%**
Nature of Injury - Unknown	**13**	**13**	**13**	**6**	**6**	**51**	**5.5%**
Total	**224**	**194**	**182**	**159**	**166**	**925**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2005, sprains, strains and tears accounted for 34.9% of all claims in the Forestry industries. This was 0.9 times lower than the average percentage of injuries for this injury category for the province. Percentages of injuries in all other nature of injury categories were higher than or equal to the provincial average except open wounds and burns (see Table 4.2B).

Table 4.2B
Nature of Injury or Disease — Comparison 2005[3]

Nature of Injury or Disease	% of Forestry Industries' Claims	% of Total Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	**87.9%**	**90.9%**	**1.2**
Sprains, Strains and Tears	34.9%	47.6%	0.9
Fractures and Dislocations	18.7%	8.9%	2.6
Surface Wounds and Bruises	9.0%	11.5%	1.0
Open Wounds	6.0%	9.2%	0.8
Burns	0.6%	2.7%	0.3
Other Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	18.7%	10.9%	2.1
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	**8.4%**	**4.9%**	**2.1**
Nature of Injury - Unknown	**3.6%**	**3.5%**	**1.3**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[3] Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average; greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average; less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.

4.3 Part of Body Injured

Between 2001 and 2005, the trunk was the main injured body part, accounting for over one-third of total lost-time claims in the Forestry industries, followed by upper extremities at 22.6% and lower extremities at 21.9%. The most common trunk injury was to the back, including spine and spinal cord, representing 20.4% of the total lost-time claims (see Table 4.3A).

Table 4.3A
Part of Body Injured — Alberta: 2001-2005

Part of Body Injured	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total Lost-Time Claims	%
Trunk	**77**	**63**	**75**	**60**	**56**	**331**	**35.8%**
Back, Including Spine, Spinal Cord	46	41	44	34	24	189	20.4%
Other Trunk	31	22	31	26	32	142	15.4%
Upper Extremities	**49**	**50**	**39**	**33**	**38**	**209**	**22.6%**
Wrist(s) and Hand(s) Except Finger(s)	25	23	19	14	17	98	10.6%
Finger(s), Fingernail(s)	7	11	10	8	15	51	5.5%
Other Upper Extremities	17	16	10	11	6	60	6.5%
Lower Extremities	**51**	**45**	**27**	**37**	**43**	**203**	**21.9%**
Leg(s)	29	21	16	21	19	107	11.6%
Ankle(s) and Foot (Feet) Except Toes	20	23	10	13	20	86	9.3%
Other Lower Extremities	2	1	1	3	3	10	1.1%
Head	**17**	**9**	**15**	**8**	**14**	**63**	**6.8%**
Eye(s)	7	2	6	5	4	24	2.6%
Other Head Parts	10	7	9	3	10	39	4.2%
Multiple Body Parts	**18**	**19**	**20**	**15**	**12**	**84**	**9.1%**
Neck, Including Throat	**11**	**5**	**5**	**6**	**2**	**29**	**3.1%**
Body Systems	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**0.3%**
Part of Body - Unknown	**0**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0.3%**
Total	**224**	**194**	**182**	**159**	**166**	**925**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2005, the back, including spine and spinal cord accounted for 14.5% of all claims in the Forestry industries. This was 0.7 times lower than the average percentage of injuries in this category for the province. Percentages of injuries in all part of body categories were higher than the provincial average, except eye(s) and neck including throat (see Table 4.3B).

Table 4.3B
Part of Body Injured — Comparison 2005[4]

Part of Body Injured	% of Forestry Industries' Claims	% of Total Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average
Trunk	**33.8%**	**38.6%**	**1.1**
Back, Including Spine, Spinal Cord	14.5%	26.0%	0.7
Other Trunk	19.3%	12.6%	1.9
Upper Extremities	**22.8%**	**23.8%**	**1.2**
Wrist(s) and Hand(s) Except Finger(s)	10.2%	9.2%	1.4
Finger(s), Fingernail(s)	9.0%	8.1%	1.4
Other Upper Extremities	3.6%	6.5%	0.7
Lower Extremities	**25.8%**	**19.8%**	**1.6**
Leg(s)	12.0%	9.8%	1.5
Ankle(s) and Foot(Feet) Except Toes	12.0%	8.8%	1.7
Other Lower Extremities	1.8%	1.2%	1.9
Head	**8.4%**	**7.9%**	**1.3**
Eye(s)	2.4%	3.2%	0.9
Other Head Parts	6.0%	4.7%	1.6
Multiple Body Parts	**7.2%**	**7.0%**	**1.3**
Neck, Including Throat	**1.2%**	**2.3%**	**0.7**
Body Systems	**0.6%**	**0.5%**	**1.7**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[4] Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average; greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average; less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.

4.4 Source of Injury or Disease

The source of injury or disease describes the object or substance that came into contact with the worker and resulted in an injury or disease. Between 2001 and 2005, two primary sources of injury in the Forestry industries accounted for nearly half of all claims. Persons, plants, animals and minerals, and vehicles accounted for 30.2% and 17.5% of claims respectively (see Table 4.4A).

Table 4.4A
Source of Injury or Disease — Alberta: 2001-2005

Source of Injury or Disease	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total Lost-Time Claims	%
Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals	**78**	**63**	**58**	**41**	**39**	**279**	**30.2%**
Person - Injured or Ill Worker	48	44	33	29	25	179	19.4%
Minerals - Metallic or Nonmetallic (except fuel)	2	2	0	0	0	4	0.4%
Other Persons, Plants, Animals & Minerals	28	17	25	12	14	96	10.4%
Vehicles	**50**	**29**	**28**	**30**	**25**	**162**	**17.5%**
Structures and Surfaces	**19**	**26**	**27**	**23**	**30**	**125**	**13.5%**
Tools, Instruments and Equipment	**15**	**8**	**10**	**14**	**16**	**63**	**6.8%**
Hand tools - Non-powered	8	6	5	4	8	31	3.4%
Hand tools - Powered	7	0	2	8	3	20	2.2%
Other Tools and Equipment	0	2	3	2	5	12	1.3%
Parts and Materials	**6**	**9**	**13**	**20**	**24**	**72**	**7.8%**
Machinery	**7**	**8**	**10**	**10**	**7**	**42**	**4.5%**
Containers [1]	**6**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**17**	**1.8%**
Furniture and Fixtures	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0.1%**
Chemicals and Chemical Products	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**0.3%**
Other Sources	**5**	**5**	**7**	**5**	**6**	**28**	**3.0%**
Source of Injury - Unknown	**37**	**41**	**25**	**14**	**16**	**133**	**14.4%**
Total	**224**	**194**	**182**	**159**	**166**	**925**	**100.0%**

[1] Containers: classifies receptacles that are commonly used to hold, store or carry materials (examples: dishes, cups and glasses, luggage, etc.).

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2005, vehicles accounted for 15.1% of all claims in the Forestry industries. This was 2.5 times higher than the average percentage of injuries for this injury category for the province. Person – injured or ill worker accounted for 15.1% of claims, 1.1 times higher than the provincial average (see Table 4.4B).

Table 4.4B
Source of Injury or Disease — Comparison 2005[5]

Source of Injury or Disease	% of Forestry Industries' Claims	% of Total Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average
Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals	**23.5%**	**24.5%**	**1.2**
Person - Injured or Ill Worker	15.1%	17.4%	1.1
Other Persons, Plants, Animals & Minerals	8.4%	1.7%	40.4
Structures and Surfaces	**18.1%**	**16.7%**	**1.3**
Vehicles	**15.1%**	**7.4%**	**2.5**
Parts and Materials	**14.5%**	**10.5%**	**1.7**
Tools, Instruments and Equipment	**9.6%**	**6.7%**	**1.8**
Hand tools - Non-powered	4.8%	3.4%	1.7
Hand tools - Powered	1.8%	1.1%	2.1
Other Tools and Equipment	3.0%	2.2%	1.7
Machinery	**4.2%**	**5.6%**	**0.9**
Containers	**1.2%**	**10.1%**	**0.1**
Chemicals and Chemical Products	**0.6%**	**1.2%**	**0.6**
Source of Injury - Unknown	**9.6%**	**8.8%**	**1.4**
Other Sources	**3.6%**	**5.2%**	**0.9**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[5] Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average; greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average; less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.

4.5 Type of Event or Exposure

The type of event or exposure describes the incident or event that occurred at the time of the exposure that directly resulted in the injury or disease. The two most common types of events or exposures that comprised more than half of lost-time claims in the Forestry industries during the last five years are: bodily reaction and exertion at 30.8%, and contact with objects and equipment, 23.4% (see Table 4.5A).

Table 4.5A
Type of Event or Exposure — Alberta: 2001-2005

Type of Event or Exposure	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total Lost-Time Claims	%
Bodily Reaction and Exertion	**71**	**65**	**58**	**46**	**45**	**285**	**30.8%**
Bodily Reaction [1]	29	25	19	17	14	104	11.2%
Overexertion	22	21	25	16	20	104	11.2%
Repetitive Motion	14	17	13	11	11	66	7.1%
Other Bodily Reaction/Exertion	6	2	1	2	0	11	1.2%
Contact with Objects and Equipment	**53**	**31**	**46**	**41**	**45**	**216**	**23.4%**
Struck by Object	34	19	26	25	24	128	13.8%
Caught in Object	6	4	11	5	8	34	3.7%
Struck against Object	7	5	2	8	11	33	3.6%
Rubbed or Abraded	6	1	4	1	2	14	1.5%
Other Contact with Object/Equipment	0	2	3	2	0	7	0.8%
Falls	**25**	**37**	**40**	**34**	**38**	**174**	**18.8%**
Fall on Same Level	13	15	23	22	16	89	9.6%
Fall to Lower Level	11	14	15	11	11	62	6.7%
Other Falls	1	8	2	1	11	23	2.5%
Transportation Accidents	**45**	**28**	**22**	**28**	**23**	**146**	**15.8%**
Exposure to Harmful Substances	**2**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**5**	**14**	**1.5%**
Fires and Explosions	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0.3%**
Assaults and Violent Acts	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0.2%**
Assaults and Violent Acts by Person(s)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.1%
Other Assaults and Violent Acts	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.1%
Type of Event - Unknown	**26**	**30**	**10**	**9**	**10**	**85**	**9.2%**
Total	**224**	**194**	**182**	**159**	**166**	**925**	**100.0%**

[1] Bodily reaction: injuries or illnesses resulting from a single incident of free bodily motion which imposed stress or strain on some part of the body.

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2005, transportation accidents accounted for 13.9% of all claims in the Forestry industries. This was 3.5 times higher than the average percentage of injuries in this category for the province. Being struck by object accounted for 14.5% of claims, 1.4 times higher than the provincial average (see Table 4.5B).

Table 4.5B
Type of Event or Exposure — Comparison 2005[6]

Type of Event or Exposure	% of Forestry Industries' Claims	% of Total Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average
Bodily Reaction and Exertion	**27.0%**	**41.4%**	**0.9**
Overexertion	12.0%	23.0%	0.7
Bodily Reaction	8.4%	11.8%	0.9
Repetitive Motion	6.6%	4.7%	1.7
Other Bodily Reaction/Exertion	0.0%	1.9%	N/A
Contact With Objects and Equipment	**25.9%**	**25.5%**	**0.5**
Struck by Object	14.5%	13.2%	1.4
Caught in Object	4.8%	4.4%	1.4
Rubbed or Abraded	%	1.5%	1.0
Struck against Object	6.6%	5.5%	1.5
Other Contact with Object/Equipment	0.0%	0.9%	N/A
Falls	**22.8%**	**16.9%**	**1.7**
Fall on Same Level	9.6%	10.4%	1.2
Fall to Lower Level	6.6%	5.0%	1.7
Other Falls	6.6%	1.5%	5.5
Transportation Accidents	**13.9%**	**4.9%**	**3.5**
Exposure to Harmful Substances	**3.0%**	**4.6%**	**0.8**
Fire and Explosions	**0.0%**	**0.2%**	**N/A**
Assaults and Violent Acts	**0.0%**	**1.6%**	**N/A**
Assaults and Violent Acts by Person(s)	0.0%	1.3%	N/A
Other Assaults and Violent Acts	0.0%	0.3%	N/A
Type of Event - Unknown	**6.0%**	**4.9%**	**1.5**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[6] Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average; greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average; less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.

4.6 Duration of Disability

Duration of disability[7] is intended to reflect the severity of the effects of occupational injury and disease as reflected by the number of days off work. However, the efforts of employers to introduce modified work programs to integrate injured workers more quickly back into the workforce can reduce workdays lost.

Between 2001 and 2005, nearly one-third of claims resulted in a duration of disability of ten days or less. Claims of one to five days duration represented 21.0%, and six to ten days, 10.7%. Over one-third of lost-time claims resulted in 51 days or more lost (see Table 4.6A).

Table 4.6A
Duration of Disability — Alberta: 2001-2005

Duration of Disability	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total Lost-Time Claims	Total %
1-5 Days	49	46	38	26	35	194	21.0%
6-10 Days	25	19	23	17	15	99	10.7%
11-15 Days	13	14	11	7	9	54	5.8%
16-20 Days	7	12	5	7	8	39	4.2%
21-30 Days	19	15	13	12	16	75	8.1%
31-40 Days	17	14	12	13	15	71	7.7%
41-50 Days	7	11	7	15	8	48	5.2%
51 Days or More	84	59	70	53	45	311	33.6%
Unspecified	3	4	3	9	15	34	3.7%
Total	**224**	**194**	**182**	**159**	**166**	**925**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[7] The duration of disability refers to the length of time, in days, for which the worker receives wage compensation from the WCB.

In 2005, lost-time claims resulting in 51 days or more duration of disability accounted for 27.1% of all claims in the Forestry industries. This was 2.5 times higher than the average percentage of injuries for claims of this duration for the province. Percentages of injuries in all duration categories were equal to or higher than the provincial average, except durations between one and fifteen days (see Table 4.6B).

Table 4.6B
Duration of Disability — Comparison 2005[8]

Duration of Disability	% of Forestry Industries' Claims	% of Total Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average
1-5 Days	21.1%	40.4%	0.6
6-10 Days	9.0%	13.8%	0.8
11-15 Days	5.4%	7.9%	0.8
16-20 Days	4.8%	5.3%	1.1
21-30 Days	9.6%	6.9%	1.7
31-40 Days	9.0%	5.0%	2.3
41-50 Days	4.8%	3.6%	1.7
51 Days or More	27.1%	13.4%	2.5
Unspecified	9.0%	3.6%	3.1

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[8] Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average; greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average; less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.

SECTION 5

OCCUPATIONAL FATALITIES

In 2005, the WCB accepted two fatalities in the Forestry industries.

A WCB accepted occupational fatality is defined as the death of a worker, resulting from a work-related incident or exposure, which has been accepted by the WCB for compensation. The WCB classifies occupational fatalities into three general types:

Motor Vehicle Incidents

Motor vehicle incidents typically involve non-industrial vehicles operating on public roads in which the fatally injured worker was either the driver or a passenger. This type of occupational fatality also includes cases involving aircraft crashes, train crashes, helicopter crashes and water vehicle crashes. In 2005, one occupational fatality in the Forestry industries was a motor vehicle incident (see Table 5.0).

Workplace Incidents

Workplace incidents consist of cases in which the worker died at a worksite or as a result of injuries sustained at a worksite. This is the type of fatality that AHRE typically investigates. In 2005, no occupational fatalities in the Forestry industries were workplace incidents (see Table 5.0).

Occupational Disease

Occupational disease fatalities consist mostly of recognized occupational disease, that is, disease known to be primarily or exclusively work-related. This category also includes heart attacks suffered on the job. Occupational diseases are frequently diagnosed several years after the initial or crucial exposure to the toxic substance and in such cases, it is difficult to determine when the fatal exposure occurred. *The occupational disease category, therefore, should not be interpreted to reflect present worksite hazardous conditions or exposures.*

Each year the WCB accepts some occupational fatality claims for compensation. Occupational fatality claims that were accepted in a particular year may include fatalities from prior years. In 2005, no occupational fatalities in the Forestry industries were due to occupational diseases (see Table 5.0).

Table 5.0
Types of Occupational Fatalities Accepted by the WCB – Alberta: 2001-2005

Year	Motor Vehicle Incident	Workplace Incident	Occupational Disease	Total
2001	3	1	1	5
2002	0	2	1	3
2003	1	0	0	1
2004	1	1	0	2
2005	1	0	0	1
Total	6	4	2	12

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Between 2001 and 2005, the WCB accepted 12 fatalities in the Forestry industries. All of the fatalities occurred in the Logging and Woodlands Operations, including Trucking of Logs industry.

SECTION 6

CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION EMPLOYERS

A Certificate of Recognition (COR) is given to employers who develop health and safety programs that meet established standards. Certificates are issued by Certifying Partners and are co-signed by AHRE[9].

In 2005, 8.4% of Forestry industries' employers were COR holders. These employers represented just under half of all person-years in the Forestry industries. In the Timber Management industry, 19.0% of employers were certified, which covered 63.9% of all person-years in this industry (see Table 6.0).

Table 6.0
Employers With Valid COR — Alberta: 2005

Industry	Number of Certified Employers	Total Number of Employers	% of Total Employers Certified	% of Total Person-Years Certified
Forestry Industries	**198**	**2,365**	**8.4%**	**47.9%**
Logging and Woodlands Operations incl. Trucking of Logs	171	2,223	7.7%	46.1%
Timber Management	27	142	19.0%	63.9%

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[9] For more information on the COR program visit http://www.hre.gov.ab.ca/whs-partnerships/

Between 2004 and 2005, employers with a valid COR experienced a decrease in their lost-time claim rate of 2.1%, although when rounded, the rate presented remains the same at 2.7. Non-COR holders saw their rates decrease in the Forestry industries from 4.0 in 2004 to 3.3 in 2005. For the province, there was a decrease in the lost-time claim rate for COR holders, although again when rounded, the rate remains unchanged at 2.4. Non-COR holders experienced a decrease from 2.6 to 2.4 in their lost-time claim rates (see Table 6.1).

Table 6.1
Lost-Time Claim Rate for Forestry COR Holders — Alberta: 2004 and 2005

Employer	Year	Forestry Industries				Province			
		LTCs	Person-Years	LTC Rate	Change in LTC Rate	LTCs	Person-Years	LTC Rate	Change in LTC Rate
COR	2004	61	2,238	2.7	-2.1%	10,563	431,347	2.4	-3.0%
	2005	71	2,662	2.7		11,093	467,041	2.4	
Non-COR	2004	98	2,426	4.0	-18.9%	23,869	921,867	2.6	-6.2%
	2005	95	2,899	3.3		24,367	1,003,280	2.4	

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

PART 2

FOREST PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SECTION 7

HIGHLIGHTS

From 2001 to 2005...

- There were 1,436 lost-time claims from workers in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries. Of those, 75.3% involved Sawmills and Planing Mills.
- Sprains, strains and tears were the most common nature of injury, accounting for 38.6% of total lost-time claims.
- The trunk was the most common body part injured, accounting for 33.1% of all claims, followed by the upper extremities with 32.8%.
- Over one-third of incident types involved overexertion or being struck by objects.
- More than half of the injured workers were between 25 and 44 years of age.
- Claims with duration of disability of one to five days accounted for 38.0% of all claims.

In 2005...

- The WCB accepted 280 lost-time claims from Forest Products Manufacturing workers, representing less than one percent of all lost-time claims in the province.
- The lost-time claim rate for the Forest Products Manufacturing industries was 2.1 per 100 person-years. The 2005 provincial lost-time claim rate was 2.4 per 100 person-years.
- The duration rate for the Forest Products Manufacturing industries was 61 days lost per 100 person-years, slightly higher than the provincial rate of 57 per 100 person-years.
- The Pulp Mills industry had the lowest lost-time claim rate of all Forest Products Manufacturing industries, at 0.7 per 100 person-years. Treating of Timber had the highest lost-time claim rate, at 10.1 per 100 person-years.
- Employers with between 10 and 19 person-years had the highest lost-time claim rate at 10.1 per 100 person-years.
- Over seventeen percent of employers in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries had a valid Certificate of Recognition.

SECTION 8

LOST-TIME CLAIM RATE AND DURATION RATE

The 2005 lost-time claim rate for the Forest Products Manufacturing industries was 2.1 per 100 person-years.

In 2005, there were 280 lost-time claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries, representing less than one percent of the total lost-time claims in the province. The Forest Products Manufacturing industries lost-time claim rate was 2.1 per 100 person-years, an increase from 1.7 in 2004 (see Table 8.0). The 2005 provincial lost-time claim rate was 2.4 per 100 person-years. The lost-time claim rate of 2.1 per 100 person-years translates to 11 injuries and diseases per million hours worked.

In 2005, the Forest Products Manufacturing industries had a duration rate of 61 per 100 person-years, slightly higher than the provincial duration rate of 57.

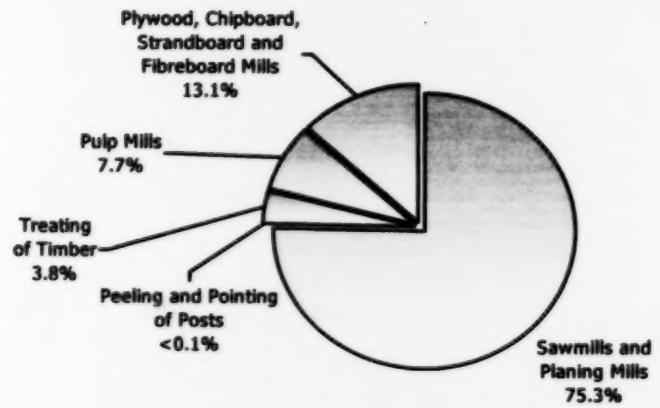
Table 8.0
Forest Products Manufacturing Industries – Alberta: 2001-2005

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2001	309	$1,506,085	13,039	9,369	72	305	2.3
2002	281	$2,150,417	14,106	9,966	71	326	2.3
2003	267	$2,222,782	13,829	8,698	63	286	2.1
2004	250	$1,573,746	14,144	4,921	35	239	1.7
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Between 2001 and 2005, there were 1,436 lost-time claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries. Sawmills and Planing Mills accounted for over three-quarters of all lost-time claims, followed by Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard and Fibreboard Mills at 13.1%. The Peeling and Pointing of Posts industry experienced the fewest lost-time claims at less than 0.1% (see Chart 8.0).

Chart 8.0
Percentage of Lost-Time Claims for the Forest Products Manufacturing Industries – Alberta: 2001-2005


Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard and Fibreboard Mills 13.1%
Pulp Mills 7.7%
Treating of Timber 3.8%
Peeling and Pointing of Posts <0.1%
Sawmills and Planing Mills 75.3%

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

8.1 Lost-Time Claim Rate by Size of Employer

In the Forest Products Manufacturing industries, employers with 10 to 19 person-years had the highest lost-time claim rate at 10.1 per 100 person-years, followed by employers with less than 10 person-years at 9.7. Employers with 100 or more person-years had the lowest lost-time claim rate at 1.5 (see Table 8.1). For the province, employers with 20 to 39 and 40 to 99 person-years had the highest lost-time claim rate at 2.8 per 100 person-years while employers with less than 10 person-years had the lowest rate at 2.2 per 100 person-years.

Table 8.1
Lost-Time Claim Rate by Size[10] of Employer — Alberta: 2005

Size of Employer	Number of Accounts	Lost-Time Claims	Person-Years	Lost-Time Claim Rate
Less than 10 person-years	164	25	257	9.7
10 to 19 person-years	10	15	149	10.1
20 to 39 person-years	13	24	335	7.2
40 to 99 person-years	12	42	769	5.5
100 or more person-years	32	174	11,558	1.5
Unspecified	9	0	0	N/A [1]

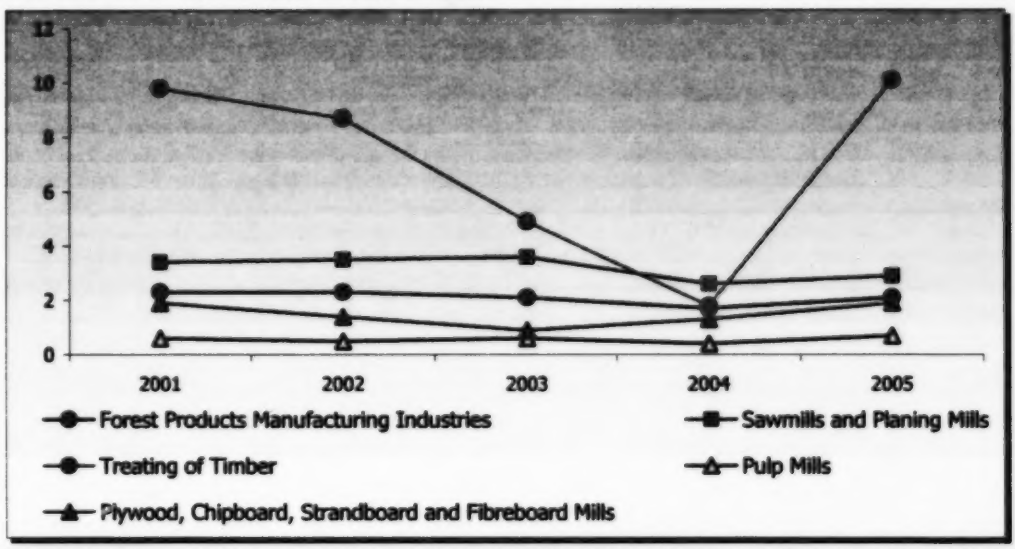
[1] These are employers with no payroll information or with person-years equal to zero.
Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[10] Size is measured in terms of person-years.

8.2 Lost-Time Claims for the Forest Products Manufacturing Industries

Over the period 2001 to 2005, the Treating of Timber industry had the highest lost-time claim rate each year, except in 2004, when the Sawmills and Planing Mills industry had the highest rate at 2.8 per 100 person-years. The Treating of Timber industry has a small number of accounts making the lost-time claim rate quite volatile. The Pulp Mills industry had the lowest rate of all Forest Products Manufacturing industries (see Chart 8.2).

Chart 8.2
Lost-Time Claim Rate for the Forest Products Manufacturing Industries – Alberta: 2001-2005



Industry	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Forest Products Manufacturing Industries	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.1
Sawmills and Planing Mills	3.4	3.5	3.6	2.6	2.9
Treating of Timber	9.8	8.7	4.9	1.8	10.1
Pulp Mills	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7
Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard and Fibreboard Mills	1.9	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.8

Note: the lost-time claim rate for the Peeling and Pointing of Posts industry is not calculated due to the small number of person-years and claims in this industry.

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

8.2A Sawmills and Planing Mills

In 2005, the Sawmill and Planing Mills industry had a lost-time claim rate of 2.9 per 100 person-years, an increase of 26.8% from 2004. The duration rate increased from 54 days lost per 100 person-years to 86, an increase of 75.0% (see Table 8.2A).

Table 8.2A
Sawmills and Planing Mills – Alberta: 2001-2005

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2001	267	$979,775	6,688	6,834	102	225	3.4
2002	244	$1,752,708	7,329	7,975	109	257	3.5
2003	226	$1,580,621	6,191	6,666	108	223	3.6
2004	205	$1,167,764	7,133	3,846	54	186	2.6
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

8.2B Peeling and Pointing of Posts

The Peeling and Pointing of Posts industry's lost-time claim rate and duration rate were not calculated due to a small number of person-years and lost-time claims.

Table 8.2B
Peeling and Pointing of Posts – Alberta: 2001-2005

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2001	10	$373	22	6	N/A [1]	1	N/A [2]
2002	8	$0	22	0	N/A	0	N/A
2003	10	$0	16	0	N/A	0	N/A
2004	7	$0	17	0	N/A	0	N/A
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[1] Duration rates are unstable when based on a few lost-time claims. Duration rates are not calculated when there are fewer than 30 lost-time claims.
[2] Lost-time claim rates based on few person-years are too volatile to make a valid comparison. Lost-time claim rates are not calculated when there are fewer than 40 person-years.

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

8.2C Treating of Timber

The lost-time claim rate for the Treating of Timber industry increased to 10.1 per 100 person-years in 2005. This was the highest rate in the last five years and the highest in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries. This industry has a small number of accounts, person-years and claims making the lost-time claim rate volatile. Hence, caution must be used in comparing year over year. The duration rate in this industry is unavailable due to a low number of lost-time claims (see Table 8.2C).

Table 8.2C
Treating of Timber – Alberta: 2001-2005

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2001	6	$50,890	142	447	N/A [1]	14	9.8
2002	5	$11,008	173	78	N/A	15	8.7
2003	6	$57,681	143	223	N/A	7	4.9
2004	7	$21,219	162	62	N/A	3	1.8
2005	7	$28,884	158	158	N/A	16	10.1

[1] Duration rates are unstable when based on a few lost-time claims. Duration rates are not calculated when there are fewer than 30 lost-time claims.
Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

8.2D Pulp Mills

In 2005, lost-time claim rate for Pulp Mills increased from 0.4 per 100 person-years in 2004 to 0.7 in 2005. This was the lowest rate of all Forest Products Manufacturing industries (see Table 8.2D).

Table 8.2D
Pulp Mills – Alberta: 2001-2005

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2001	11	$149,802	3,889	823	N/A [1]	22	0.6
2002	10	$119,945	4,296	662	N/A	21	0.5
2003	11	$193,747	4,049	499	N/A	26	0.6
2004	15	$73,589	4,037	193	N/A	15	0.4
2005	16	$210,884	3,948	938	N/A	27	0.7

[1] Duration rates are unstable when based on a few lost-time claims. Duration rates are not calculated when there are fewer than 30 lost-time claims.
Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

8.2E Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard and Fibreboard Mills

The lost-time claim rate for the Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard and Fibreboard Mills industry was 1.9 per 100 person-years in 2005. The duration rate increased from 29 days lost per 100 person-years in 2004 to 63 in 2005 (see Table 8.2E).

Table 8.2E
Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard and Fibreboard Mills – Alberta: 2001-2005

Year	Number of Accidents	Cost of Claims	Person Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2001	15	$325,246	2,297	1,259	55	43	1.9
2002	14	$266,756	2,287	1,251	55	33	1.4
2003	14	$390,733	3,431	1,310	38	30	0.9
2004	16	$311,175	2,795	820	29	35	1.3
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

SECTION 9

INJURY AND DISEASE ANALYSIS

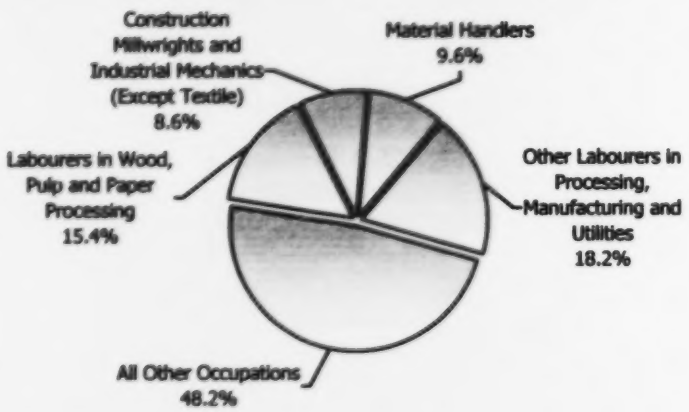
Overexertion and struck by objects were the most common causes for lost-time claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries. Sprains, strains and tears continued to be the leading nature of injury with the trunk being the most commonly injured body part.

This section describes the characteristics of the injured workers and the nature of their injuries or diseases. Tables are provided to enable comparisons of 2005 injuries and diseases in Forest Products Manufacturing industries with provincial averages and trends. A detailed explanation of the formulas for calculating the indicators of the comparison tables is available in Appendix A.

9.1 Injured Worker Characteristics

In 2005, four occupations accounted for over half of lost-time claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries. Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities had the most claims at 18.2% (see Chart 9.1A).

Chart 9.1A
Lost-Time Claims by Occupation — Alberta: 2005


Construction Millwrights and Industrial Mechanics (Except Textile) 8.6%
Material Handlers 9.6%
Labourers in Wood, Pulp and Paper Processing 15.4%
Other Labourers in Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities 18.2%
All Other Occupations 48.2%

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Between 2001 and 2005, workers aged 25 to 44 accounted for 54.3% of lost-time claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries. Young workers between 15 and 24 years accounted for 22.0% of claims, while workers aged 45 years and older had 23.5% of claims (see Table 9.1A).

Table 9.1A
Lost-Time Claims by Age — Alberta: 2001-2005

Age	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total Lost-Time Claims	Total %
15-19 Years	31	29	19	25	22	126	8.8%
20-24 Years	45	38	44	33	29	189	13.2%
25-34 Years	78	96	77	61	65	377	26.3%
35-44 Years	85	96	80	68	73	402	28.0%
45-54 Years	39	50	49	33	64	235	16.4%
55-64 Years	25	12	16	16	23	92	6.4%
65+ Years	1	2	1	2	4	10	0.7%
Unspecified	1	3	0	1	0	5	0.3%
Total	**305**	**326**	**286**	**239**	**280**	**1,436**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In the Forest Products Manufacturing industries, the majority of claims were from men. Between 2001 and 2005, 83.9% of lost-time claims involved men. Lost-time claims from women accounted for 14.4% of all claims (see Table 9.1B).

Table 9.1B
Lost-Time Claims by Gender — Alberta: 2001-2005

Gender	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total Lost-Time Claims	Total %
Men	257	275	247	204	222	1,205	83.9%
Women	45	42	35	32	53	207	14.4%
Unspecified	3	9	4	3	5	24	1.7%
Total	**305**	**326**	**286**	**239**	**280**	**1,436**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

9.2 Nature of Injury or Disease

Between 2001 and 2005, 89.1% of all lost-time claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries were caused by traumatic injuries and disorders. The four most common traumatic injuries and disorders were: sprains, strains and tears, 38.6%, open wounds, 13.9%, surface wounds and bruises, 13.5% and fractures and dislocations, 11.6% (see Table 9.2A).

Table 9.2A
Nature of Injury or Disease — Alberta: 2001-2005

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	**273**	**278**	**258**	**217**	[illegible]	**1,279**	**89.1%**
Sprains, Strains and Tears	122	127	108	96	[illegible]	554	38.6%
Open Wounds	37	46	45	30	[illegible]	199	13.9%
Surface Wounds and Bruises	46	32	42	34	[illegible]	194	13.5%
Fractures and Dislocations	35	42	27	27	[illegible]	166	11.6%
Burns	8	5	5	5	[illegible]	24	1.7%
Other Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	25	26	31	25	[illegible]	142	9.9%
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	**22**	**27**	**20**	**13**	[illegible]	**101**	**7.0%**
Symptoms, Signs and Ill-Defined Conditions	**0**	**0**	**2**	**1**	[illegible]	**5**	**0.3%**
Neoplasms, Tumors and Cancer	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	[illegible]	**1**	**0.1%**
Other Diseases, Conditions and Disorders	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	[illegible]	**2**	**0.1%**
Nature of Injury - Unknown	**10**	**20**	**6**	**8**	[illegible]	**48**	**3.3%**
Total	**305**	**326**	**286**	**239**	[illegible]	**1,436**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2005, sprains, strains and tears accounted for 36.1% of all claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries. This was 0.7 times lower than the average percentage of injuries for this injury category for the province. (see Table 9.2B). Open wounds accounted for the next highest proportion of injuries in 2005, 14.6%, and was 1.4 times higher than the average for the province.

Table 9.2B
Nature of Injury or Disease — Comparison 2005[11]

Nature of Injury or Disease	% of Forest Products Manufacturing Industries' Claims	% of Total Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	**90.4%**	**90.9%**	**0.9**
Sprains, Strains and Tears	36.1%	47.6%	0.7
Open Wounds	14.6%	9.2%	1.4
Surface Wounds and Bruises	14.3%	11.5%	1.1
Fractures and Dislocations	12.5%	8.9%	1.3
Burns	0.4%	2.7%	0.1
Other Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	12.5%	10.9%	1.0
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	**6.8%**	**4.9%**	**1.2**
Symptoms, Signs and Ill-Defined Conditions	**0.7%**	**0.3%**	**2.0**
Other Diseases, Conditions and Disorders	**0.4%**	**0.2%**	**1.3**
Neoplasms, Tumors and Cancer	**0.4%**	**<0.1%**	**10.3**
Nature of Injury - Unknown	**1.4%**	**3.5%**	**0.4**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[11] Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average; greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average; less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.

9.3 Part of Body Injured

Between 2001 and 2005, the trunk was the most common main body part injured, accounting for 33.1% of total lost-time claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries. This was followed by upper extremities at 32.8%, and lower extremities at 20.2%. The back, including spine and spinal cord was the most common part of body injured representing 21.0% (see Table 9.3A).

Table 9.3A
Part of Body Injured — Alberta: 2001-2005

Part of Body Injured	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total Lost-Time Claims	%
Trunk	**99**	**111**	**91**	**80**	**94**	**475**	**33.1%**
Back, Including Spine, Spinal Cord	59	67	65	51	59	301	21.0%
Other Trunk	40	44	26	29	35	174	12.1%
Upper Extremities	**106**	**105**	**102**	**71**	**87**	**471**	**32.8%**
Finger(s), Fingernail(s)	42	42	47	36	40	207	14.4%
Wrist(s) and Hand(s) Except Finger(s)	38	33	39	22	30	162	11.3%
Other Upper Extremities	26	30	16	13	17	102	7.1%
Lower Extremities	**60**	**65**	**55**	**52**	**57**	**289**	**20.1%**
Leg(s)	30	27	29	27	23	136	9.5%
Ankle(s) and Foot (Feet) Except Toes	29	35	22	22	29	137	9.5%
Other Lower Extremities	1	3	4	3	5	16	1.1%
Head	**16**	**24**	**20**	**24**	**33**	**117**	**8.1%**
Eye(s)	4	6	5	10	11	36	2.5%
Other Head Parts	12	18	15	14	22	81	5.6%
Multiple Body Parts	**17**	**11**	**12**	**10**	**2**	**52**	**3.6%**
Neck, Including Throat	**6**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**18**	**1.3%**
Part of Body - Unknown	**1**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**6**	**0.4%**
Body Systems	**0**	**5**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**8**	**0.6%**
Total	**305**	**326**	**286**	**239**	**280**	**1,436**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2005, the back, including spine and spinal cord, accounted for 21.1% of all claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries. This was 0.7 times lower than the average percentage of injuries in this category for the province (see Table 9.3B).

Table 9.3B
Part of Body Injured — Comparison 2005[12]

Part of body injured	% of Forest Products Manufacturing Industries' Claims	% of Total Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average
Trunk	**33.6%**	**38.6%**	**0.8**
Back, Including Spine, Spinal Cord	21.1%	26.0%	0.7
Other Trunk	12.5%	12.6%	0.9
Upper Extremities	**31.1%**	**23.8%**	**1.1**
Finger(s), Fingernail(s)	14.3%	8.1%	1.6
Wrist(s) and Hand(s) Except Finger(s)	10.7%	9.2%	1.0
Other Upper Extremities	6.1%	6.5%	0.8
Lower Extremities	**20.4%**	**19.8%**	**0.8**
Leg(s)	8.2%	9.8%	0.7
Ankle(s) and Foot(Feet)Except Toes	10.4%	8.8%	1.1
Other Lower Extremities	1.8%	1.2%	1.3
Head	**11.8%**	**7.9%**	**1.3**
Eye(s)	3.9%	3.2%	1.1
Other Head Parts	7.9%	4.7%	1.5
Multiple Body Parts	**0.7%**	**7.0%**	**0.1**
Neck, Including Throat	**1.4%**	**2.3%**	**0.6**
Body Systems	**0.7%**	**0.5%**	**1.4**
Part of Body - Unknown	**0.4%**	**0.2%**	**1.7**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[12] Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average; greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average; less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.

9.4 Source of Injury or Disease

Between 2001 and 2005, two primary sources of injury in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries accounted for nearly half of the total claims. Parts and materials accounted for 25.1%, and persons, plants, animals and minerals represented 21.9% (see Table 9.4A).

Table 9.4A
Source of Injury or Disease — Alberta: 2001-2005

Source of Injury or Disease	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Lost-Time Claims	%
Parts and Materials	**75**	**75**	**78**	**62**	**71**	**361**	**25.1%**
Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals	**64**	**69**	**74**	**50**	**57**	**314**	**21.9%**
Person - Injured or Ill Worker	50	57	61	40	42	250	17.4%
Person - Other Than Injured or Ill Worker [1]	0	0	0	0	2	2	0.1%
Minerals - Metallic or Nonmetallic (except fuel)	1	0	0	0	1	2	0.1%
Other Persons, Plants, Animals & Minerals	13	12	13	10	12	60	4.2%
Machinery	**26**	**37**	**34**	**26**	**23**	**146**	**10.2%**
Structures and Surfaces	**26**	**31**	**30**	**23**	**28**	**138**	**9.6%**
Tools Instruments and Equipment	**14**	**15**	**12**	**11**	**28**	**80**	**5.6%**
Hand tools - Non-powered	7	6	4	4	18	39	2.7%
Hand tools - Powered	3	3	3	2	3	14	1.0%
Other Tools and Equipment	4	6	5	5	7	27	1.9%
Containers [2]	**13**	**11**	**8**	**8**	**12**	**52**	**3.6%**
Vehicles	**13**	**11**	**10**	**8**	**10**	**52**	**3.6%**
Chemicals and Chemical Products	**4**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**11**	**0.8%**
Furniture and Fixtures	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**0.2%**
Other Sources	**7**	**12**	**13**	**22**	**25**	**79**	**5.5%**
Source of Injury - Unknown	**63**	**63**	**25**	**27**	**22**	**200**	**13.9%**
Total	**305**	**326**	**286**	**239**	**280**	**1,436**	**100.0%**

[1] Person – other than injured or ill worker: classifies injuries or illnesses inflicted by family members as well as non-family relations, including co-workers, former co-workers, and patients.
[2] Containers: classifies receptacles that are commonly used to hold, store or carry materials (examples: dishes, cups and glasses, luggage, etc.).

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2005, parts and materials accounted for 20.4% of all claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries. This was 0.7 times lower than the average percentage of injuries in this injury category for the province (see Table 9.4B).

Table 9.4B
Source of Injury or Disease — Comparison 2005[13]

Source of Injury or Disease	% of Forest Products Manufacturing Industries' Claims	% of Total Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average
Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals	**20.4%**	**24.5%**	**0.7**
Person - Injured or Ill Worker	15.0%	17.4%	0.8
Person - Other Than Injured or Ill Worker	0.7%	5.0%	0.1
Minerals - Metallic or Nonmetallic (except fuel)	0.4%	0.4%	0.8
Other Persons, Plants, Animals & Minerals	4.3%	1.7%	14.7
Parts and Materials	**25.4%**	**10.5%**	**2.1**
Machinery	**8.2%**	**5.6%**	**1.3**
Structures and Surfaces	**10.0%**	**16.7%**	**0.5**
Tools, Instruments and Equipment	**10.0%**	**6.7%**	**1.3**
Hand tools - Non-powered	6.4%	3.4%	1.7
Hand tools - Powered	1.1%	1.1%	0.9
Other Tools and Equipment	2.5%	2.2%	1.0
Containers	**4.3%**	**10.1%**	**0.4**
Vehicles	**3.6%**	**7.4%**	**0.4**
Chemicals and Chemical Products	**1.1%**	**1.2%**	**0.8**
Furniture and Fixtures	**0.4%**	**3.1%**	**0.1**
Other Sources	**8.9%**	**5.2%**	**1.5**
Source of Injury - Unknown	**7.9%**	**8.8%**	**0.8**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[13] Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average; greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average; less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.

9.5 Type of Event or Exposure

Since 2001, two types of events or exposures comprised more than three-quarters of total lost-time claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries. Contact with objects and equipment accounted for 40.6% of claims, followed by bodily reaction and exertion at 36.3% (see Table 9.5A).

Table 9.5A
Type of Event or Exposure — Alberta: 2001-2005

Type of Event or Exposure	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total Lost-Time Claims	Total %
Contact with Objects and Equipment	**131**	**120**	**118**	**95**	**119**	**583**	**40.6%**
Struck by Object	63	48	39	43	48	241	16.8%
Caught in Object	43	47	45	33	41	209	14.6%
Struck against Object	24	21	29	9	21	104	7.2%
Rubbed or Abraded	1	3	3	7	7	21	1.5%
Other Contact with Object/Equipment	0	1	2	3	2	8	0.6%
Bodily Reaction and Exertion	**105**	**115**	**115**	**86**	**100**	**521**	**36.3%**
Overexertion	54	58	53	44	57	266	18.5%
Bodily Reaction [1]	28	37	43	28	24	160	11.1%
Repetitive Motion	19	14	16	9	15	73	5.1%
Other Bodily Reaction/Exertion	4	6	3	5	4	22	1.5%
Falls	**27**	**37**	**31**	**27**	**35**	**157**	**10.9%**
Fall on Same Level	10	18	14	16	27	85	5.9%
Fall to Lower Level	12	13	12	7	5	49	3.4%
Other Falls	5	6	5	4	3	23	1.6%
Exposure to Harmful Substances	**7**	**11**	**7**	**10**	**12**	**47**	**3.3%**
Transportation Accidents	**5**	**4**	**6**	**4**	**2**	**21**	**1.5%**
Fires and Explosions	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0.1%**
Assaults and Violent Acts by Person(s)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0.1%**
Type of Event - Unknown	**30**	**39**	**8**	**16**	**11**	**104**	**7.2%**
Total	**305**	**326**	**286**	**239**	**280**	**1,436**	**100.0%**

[1] Bodily reaction: injuries or illnesses resulting from a single incident of free bodily motion which imposed stress or strain on some part of the body.

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2005, overexertion accounted for 20.4% of all claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries. This was 0.8 times lower than the average percentage of injuries in this category for the province (see Table 9.5B). Caught in object accounted for 14.6% of claims and was three times higher than the average percentage of injuries for the province.

Table 9.5B
Type of Event or Exposure — Comparison 2005[14]

Type of Event or Exposure	% of Forest Products Manufacturing Industries' Claims	% of Total Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average
Contact with Objects and Equipment	**42.5%**	**25.5%**	**1.5**
Caught in Object	14.6%	4.4%	3.0
Struck by Object	17.1%	13.2%	1.2
Struck against Object	7.5%	5.5%	1.2
Rubbed or Abraded	2.5%	1.5%	1.5
Other Contact with Object/Equipment	0.7%	0.9%	0.7
Bodily Reaction and Exertion	**35.7%**	**41.4%**	**0.8**
Overexertion	20.4%	23.0%	0.8
Bodily Reaction	8.6%	11.8%	0.6
Repetitive Motion	5.4%	4.7%	1.0
Other Bodily Reaction/Exertion	1.4%	1.9%	0.7
Falls	**12.5%**	**16.9%**	**0.6**
Fall on Same Level	9.6%	10.4%	0.8
Fall to Lower Level	1.8%	5.0%	0.3
Other Falls	1.1%	1.5%	0.6
Exposure to Harmful Substances	**4.3%**	**4.6%**	**0.8**
Transportation Accidents	**0.7%**	**4.9%**	**0.1**
Assaults and Violent Acts by Person(s)	**0.4%**	**1.3%**	**0.2**
Type of Event - Unknown	**3.9%**	**4.9%**	**0.7**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[14] Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average; greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average; less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.

9.6 Duration of Disability

Since 2001, 38.0% of claims resulted in a duration of disability between one and five days. Lost-time claims resulting in 51 days lost or more accounted for 16.4% (see Table 9.6A).

Table 9.6A
Duration of Disability — Alberta: 2001-2005

Duration of Disability	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total Lost-Time Claims	Total %
1-5 Days	114	133	116	86	97	546	38.0%
6-10 Days	56	41	32	22	37	188	13.1%
11-15 Days	22	25	19	20	26	112	7.8%
16-20 Days	11	13	14	14	12	64	4.5%
21-30 Days	20	15	12	12	22	81	5.6%
31-40 Days	13	17	18	14	17	79	5.5%
41-50 Days	9	16	10	8	7	50	3.5%
51 Days or More	52	57	61	28	38	236	16.4%
Unspecified	8	9	4	35	24	80	5.6%
Total	**305**	**326**	**286**	**239**	**280**	**1,436**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2005, claims resulting in one to five days duration of disability accounted for 34.6% of all claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries. This was 0.8 times lower than the average percentage of injuries for claims of this duration for the province. Percentages of injuries in all duration categories were lower than the provincial average except for those durations between 11-15 days and 21-40 days (see Table 9.6B).

Table 9.6B
Duration of Disability — Comparison 2005[15]

Duration of Disability	% of Forest Products Manufacturing Industries' Claims	% of Total Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average
1-5 Days	34.6%	40.4%	0.8
6-10 Days	13.2%	13.8%	0.9
11-15 Days	9.3%	7.9%	1.0
16-20 Days	4.3%	5.3%	0.7
21-30 Days	7.9%	6.9%	1.0
31-40 Days	6.1%	5.0%	1.1
41-50 Days	2.5%	3.6%	0.6
51 Days or More	13.6%	13.4%	0.9
Unspecified	8.6%	3.6%	2.1

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[15] Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average; greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average; less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.

SECTION 10

OCCUPATIONAL FATALITIES

In 2005 the WCB accepted two fatalities in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries.

A WCB accepted occupational fatality is defined as the death of a worker, resulting from a work-related incident or exposure, which has been accepted by the WCB for compensation. The WCB classifies occupational fatalities into three general types:

Motor Vehicle Incidents

Motor vehicle incidents typically involve non-industrial vehicles operating on public roads in which the fatally injured worker was either the driver or a passenger. This type of occupational fatality also includes cases involving aircraft crashes, train crashes, helicopter crashes and water vehicle crashes. Between 2001 and 2005, there were no motor vehicle incident fatalities in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries (see Table 10.0).

Workplace Incidents

Workplace incidents consist of cases in which the worker died at a worksite or as a result of injuries sustained at a worksite. This is the type of fatality that AHRE typically investigates. Between 2001 and 2005, there were two workplace fatalities in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries accepted by the WCB (see Table 10.0).

Occupational Disease

Occupational disease fatalities consist mostly of recognized occupational disease, that is, disease known to be primarily or exclusively work-related. This category also includes heart attacks suffered on the job. Occupational diseases are frequently diagnosed several years after the initial or crucial exposure to the toxic substance and in such cases, it is difficult to determine when the fatal exposure occurred. *The occupational disease category, therefore, should not be interpreted to reflect present worksite hazardous conditions or exposures.*

Each year the WCB accepts some occupational fatality claims for compensation. Occupational fatality claims that were accepted in a particular year may include fatalities from prior years. Between 2001 and 2005, there were three occupational disease fatalities accepted by the WCB in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries (see Table 10.0).

Table 10.0
Types of Occupational Fatalities Accepted by the WCB – Alberta: 2001-2005

Year	Motor Vehicle Incidents	Workplace Incidents	Occupational Diseases	Total
2001	0	0	1	1
2002	0	0	1	1
2003	0	0	1	1
2004	0	0	0	0
2005	0	2	0	2
Total	0	2	3	5

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Between 2001 and 2005, the WCB accepted five fatalities in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries. The Pulp Mills industry had three fatalities while the Sawmills and Planing Mills industry had two (see Table 10.1).

Table 10.1
Forest Products Manufacturing Occupational Fatalities Accepted by the WCB by Industry – Alberta: 2001-2005

Industry	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Forest Products Manufacturing Industries	1	1	1	0	2	5
Peeling and Pointing of Posts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard and Fibreboard Mills	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulp Mills	1	1	1	0	0	3
Sawmills and Planing Mills	0	0	0	0	2	2
Treating of Timber	0	0	0	0	0	0

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

SECTION 11

CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION EMPLOYERS

In 2005, 17.5% of Forest Products Manufacturing industries' employers were COR holders. These employers represented 80.7% of all person-years in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries.

The Pulp Mill industry had the highest proportion of COR holders with 43.8% of employers certified, covering over three quarters of the person-years in this industry. The Sawmills and Planning Mills industry had a comparatively smaller proportion of employers certified but these employers accounted for 83.1% of the all person-years in this industry. Peeling and Pointing of Posts industry had no COR holders (see Table 11.0).

Table 11.0
Employers With Valid COR — Alberta: 2005

Industry	Number of Certified Employers	Total Number of Employers	% of Total Employers Certified	% of Total Person-Years Certified
Forest Products Manufacturing Industries	**42**	**240**	**17.5%**	**80.7%**
Peeling and Pointing of Posts	0	6	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard and Fibreboard Mills	6	18	33.3%	82.8%
Pulp Mills	7	16	43.8%	76.8%
Sawmills and Planing Mills	27	193	14.0%	83.1%
Treating of Timber	2	7	28.6%	53.8%

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Between 2004 and 2005, both COR holders and non-COR holders experienced an increase in their lost-time claim rate in the Forest Products Manufacturing industries. For COR holders, the lost-time claim rate increased from 1.2 to 1.7, while the rate for non-COR holders increased from 4.0 to 4.2. For the province, there was a slight decrease in the lost-time claim rate for COR holders between 2004 and 2005, although when rounded, the rate remains unchanged at 2.4. Non-COR holders experienced a decrease from 2.6 to 2.4 in their lost-time claim rates (see Table 11.1).

Table 11.1
Lost-Time Claim Rate for Forest Products Manufacturing COR Holders – Alberta: 2004 and 2005

Employer	Year	Forest Products Manufacturing Industries				Province			
		LTCs	Person-Years	LTC Rate	Change in LTC Rate	LTCs	Person-Years	LTC Rate	Change in LTC Rate
COR	2004	134	11,492	1.2	42.3%	10,563	431,347	2.4	-3.0%
	2005	175	10,550	1.7		11,093	467,041	2.4	
Non-COR	2004	105	2,652	4.0	5.3%	23,869	921,867	2.6	-6.2%
	2005	105	2,518	4.2		24,367	1,003,280	2.4	

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

APPENDIX A: TERMS, DEFINITIONS AND FORMULAS

A

Lost-Time Claim

A lost-time claim (LTC) is a claim for an occupational injury or disease that causes the worker to have time away from work, beyond the day of injury. Included are claims receiving reimbursement of full or partial lost wages due to occupational illness or injury, or payment for permanent loss of function.

Person-Years

Person-years are estimates calculated from wage and payroll data provided by account holders to the WCB. Alberta Human Resources and Employment uses data to estimate an average industry wage, and uses the average industry wage and employer payroll data to estimate person-years for each employer and each industry. One person-year is equivalent to one full-time worker working for one year, and can be assumed to equal 2,000 hours worked.

LTC Rate

The lost-time claim (LTC) rate is calculated by dividing the number of lost-time claims by the person-year estimate, and multiplying the result by 100. The LTC rate represents the probability or risk of an injury or disease to a worker during a period of one-year work, that will result in lost-time from work. Comparisons of LTC rates between industries, or between years, can be used to indicate increases, decreases, or differences in this risk.

$$\text{LTC Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of LTCs} \times 100}{\text{Person-Years}}$$

Duration (Days Lost)

The duration of disability is the number of days following the injury or disease for which the worker was disabled and unable to perform normal work duties. This information is obtained for this report from data on compensation days paid on each claim from the WCB. Alberta Human Resources and Employment obtains these data on March 31 of the year following the claim year, and does not update the information, even though many injured workers continue to be disabled beyond this date. As a result, the duration information reported here underestimates the true impact of lost-time injury and disease.

Duration Rate

The duration rate is calculated by dividing the number of workdays lost (disability days) by the person-year estimate, and multiplying by 100. The result is expressed as days lost per 100 person-years, and indicates, in part, the economic impact of occupational injury and disease. Duration rates are not recommended as reliable indicators of full economic cost. In addition, readers are warned that duration rates are highly unstable when based on only a few lost-time claims; it is recommended that the duration rate not be calculated based upon fewer than 30 lost-time claims.

$$\text{Duration Rate} = \frac{\text{Disability Days} \times 100}{\text{Person-Years}}$$

Cost of Claims

Compensation cost of a claim is the reimbursement of full or partial lost wages that a worker received from the WCB due to occupational illness or injury.

WCB Accepted Fatality

An occupational fatality is the death of a worker which resulted from a work-related incident or exposure and which has been accepted by the WCB for compensation. A fatality is counted in the year it is accepted.

Fatality Rate

The fatality rate is calculated by dividing the number of accepted fatalities by the person-years estimate and multiplying the result by one million. The result is expressed as fatalities per million person-years. Fatalities that are found under the jurisdiction of the Government of Canada are excluded before the calculation of the fatality rate.

$$\text{Fatality Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Fatalities} \times 1{,}000{,}000}{\text{Person-Years}}$$

Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average

The number of times higher/lower than the provincial average is used to compare the performance of the industries with the province regarding specific injury or disease. A number less than one indicates that the injury of the industries is lower than the provincial average; if equal to one it indicates the injury of the industries is the same as the provincial average and a number greater than one indicates that the injury of the industries is higher than the provincial average.

$$\frac{\text{Percent of Total Claims for the Industries} \times \text{Industries' LTC Rate}}{\text{Percent of Total Claims for the Province} \times \text{Provincial LTC Rate}}$$

Where:

Percent of Total Claims for the Industries =

$$\frac{\text{Number of LTCs for the Industries (e.g. back injury)} \times 100}{\text{Total LTCs for the Industries}}$$

Percent of Total Claims for the Province =

$$\frac{\text{Number of LTCs for the Province (e.g. back injury)} \times 100}{\text{Total LTCs for the Province}}$$

NEC Means 'Not Elsewhere Classified'.

UNS Means 'Unspecified'.

APPENDIX B: FORESTRY AND RELATED INDUSTRIES WCB INDUSTRY CODES[16]

B

1. Forestry

03100 – Logging and Woodlands Operations, including Trucking of Logs
03902 – Timber Management

2. Forest Products Manufacturing

25100 – Sawmills and Planing Mills
25900 – Peeling and Pointing of Posts
25901 – Treating of Timber
27102 – Pulp Mills
27103 – Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard and Fibreboard Mills

[16] Codes are Workers' Compensation Board industry codes.

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Alberta Human Resources and Employment website:

http://www.hre.gov.ab.ca/

Work Safe Alberta website:

http://www.worksafely.org

Workplace Health and Safety Contact Centre:

Telephone: 780-415-8690, toll free by calling 1-866-415-8690

http://www.hre.gov.ab.ca/whs-contact/

Certificate of Recognition (COR) Program:

http://www.hre.gov.ab.ca/partnerships/